A TERRICAN LITERATURE is assuming an appearance of re-spectable externals which indicates a healthy and pros-perous vitality. Clothes do not make the man, but they American Literature is assuming an appearance of respectable externals which indicates a healthy and prosperous vitality. Clothes do not make the man, but they denote his character—no gentleman will wear a gaudy vest, or load himself with jewelry; on the other hand, no wealth of silks and gems will refine a coarse nature; there is something in the gentlehomes which, like Fistonic thought, figures in the outward garb the inward Archetypal soul. And so of books: while they are attired with garish yellow covering, or printed on villatious paper with hear exed sulgar type, here is little hope for writer or reader. Until very recently a well-printed and neatly-bound book has been a rarity in our market, but, with a commendable shrewdness, publishers now strive to supply the want of well-written, thoughtful books, and are placing the public, under binding obligations. A good book is worth a good cover, and a work not worth printing well is not worth reading. Even the Philadelphia publishers of yellow-covered trash are improving, for I observe amanget my weekly receipt of new books that Lettek Ritche and Miss Pardos are offered in decent drab, in place of those pality fleshy romances. I so summarily burned a few weeks ago. With great pleasure does the Middle-Aged Man observe and record the graffual and rapid crystaffication of our literary particles. We have not only a distinctly American literature, but it is fast becoming classified, and the meter and bounds of its mesons are being inscribed in the Doomaday Book of public estimation. Altendy we have Grub street set off from Parnassus, while with swift-cleaving wing Fegasus moutes alighes and gliddy for plodding mules and blundering asses. Might we not besten the good time coming: by uncovering our roots to the light, and digging and doving in the literary garden, as, looking from my room attle height, I alicetive my rheumatic friend of sable lineaments is stirring the soil and plucking the weeds in my artist-neighbor's flower-plot? The artists of the Motropolis have

your abounding amplitude, some stronger intellectual backbone!" The episode of art will not be the least in eresting to those who, ages hence, may review the epic of American history; we are the walting spectators, but of American history; we are the walting spectators, but behind the curtain the characters in our literary drama are hastily agranging themselves in their proper places; soon the drapery will be removed, and the scene reveal scene reveal tings and peasants; perhaps some who now play king may then be peasants, and those who are hidden in the stage rabble may wear the purple. Literature is beginning to be recognized as a distinct profession; indeed, it is nearly se much so here as anywhere, for in the palmicst days of English authorship the proportion was very small of those who did nothing but write, and depended upon the day's writing for the day's bread. Of twenty-two contributors to the Spectator, seven were clergymen, six were politicians and office-holders, (the Middle-Aged Man is not an office-holder, but if whe Chief Executive, or Secretary Blink. office-holders, (the Middle-aged man is not an ome-noider, but if the Chief Executive, or Secretary Blank, anxious to foster genius, should insist upon—well, I have great liking for Addison!) two were Lawyers, two were Merchants, and, of the rest, one was Professor of were Merchants, and, of the rest, one was Professor of Greek, one was a Dancing Master, (Woaver.) one was a Dry-goods dealer, one was the sou of a retired Dry-goods dealer, and one (Byrom) was a Short-hand writer. Popularited a hundred thousand dollars. Addison received chough from his various bureative appointments to be able to say, in a letter to Wortley Montague, dated Fely, 1711, "I have within this twelvementh lost a place of £2,000 (\$10,000) per annum, and an estate in the Indies of £14,000, (\$70,000.)" All these seem to have been fully impressed with the truth of a maxim, since uttered by one of the most distinguished editors of the North American Rethe most distinguished editors of the North American Re ew, "A man should have a vocation and an avocation."

view, "A man should have a vocation and an avocation.'
We owe much—perhaps most—to avocation, but literature is not the less a profession; and time may, probably will, change the order of mingled callings, and ennoble our writers with a vocation.

A Moving Tale.

I am reminded that I' two an apology to my reader for not filling my accustomed corner last week; but my reveries were rathlessly disturbed by the removal of my Lares and Pensies, and the consequent moving perils of flood and fracture. Naturally sedate, and by birthright a member of the Society of Friends, I am not accustomed to have my equanimity disturbed, but, lately, it has been with difficulty that I have refrained from vehement ex-PERSONAL STATES

Ob, it was pitfed, has wholestly full,—
to see Charles Lamb, with his back broken, the Fratres Poloni, in velium and black letter, lying in the gutter and whirling their leaves, as if trying to give choral utterance to their determination not to seek their domiciles before the adject of the unrocal beams; "and there was hurrying to and fro" (vide Porter's Rhetorical Reader, p. 119) of dearly-prized Boccacios and Molères; and final touings into a common heap with trumpery Tuppers and Miss Nancy Pettitoes Willises, of Schiller and Dante, Sir Watter Scott, mlaus limb, grave and stately Peprs—standing on his head, Charles Mackay, smothered by a little poem of my friend Janvier," whose genius is only equalled by his modesty; Immanuel Kant crushed by Retardson the Will, seemed to cry "I can't get out;" and Addison was strangely is tericaved with the Book of Mormon; and "there they lay, all that day," as if some strange Biblico-epidemichad rendered it necessary to hurl good, bad, and indifferent into a common grave. But, severe as have been the pains and possities of my exodus, and sadly as I still ent into a common grave. But, severe as have been the pains and penalties of my exocus, and sadly as I still feel—why did that stupid fellow spill a bottle of ink over my papers?—I should still have made my weekly bow, but that I have been fully occupied in observing some curious astronomical phenomena. In a room from which every ray of light was carefully excluded, I have had a room kable opportunity of "seeing stars" white stars, green stars, yallow stars, flavy stars, pale stars, oven black stars, have for several days been waltaing around my pillow in wonderful concentric circlings; while dashing the concentric circlings; while dashing the concentric circlings; while dashing the concentric circlings; my pillow in wonderful concentric circlings; while dashing through the orderly spheres occasionally a sporting planet would aim at my head, assuring me by a sharp quick pain that I was the query of a shooting star. The green-cycl monster has had presented of my "dome of thought," and it will be long ere I shall come to write in shuddering capitals BILIOUS HEAD ACHE! In addition to this, as stiment with which I have always be troubled has lately been increased by the undertest congratulations which have been constructed by the undertest congratulations which have been constructed by the undertest congratulations which have been constructed by the undertest variety in the following, from a leading Tooderi Journal, have a lately been the thick of the presence of the country, it was very natural that our English friends should decome on the circulation, ability, indicate, and fame of the Union, but why, oh, Man of "Wanderings and Ponderings," in thy trans Atlantic gratulations, why overwhelm the Middle Aged with the amouncement to thy hundred thoudie Aged with the announcement to thy hundred thou-

sand British readers that—

"In the United States, I have knowledge of the Washington Union having specially irradiated its pages with a series of contributions, entitled "Metropolitan Musings by a Middle-aged Man." (Vide London Staning Times, May 15, 1833.)

A State of Clause.

A Suit of Close. Visiting the Capitel, one may see many indications of the boy, who see

the speedy closs of the ression—the adjournment having been postpened. I might say the second-hand close. There is an absorbe in the elevated heels of members which assume the experienced reader of souls that hotorable gentlemen have already sent away their families, and dread no reproving eye in the ladies' gallery. Having occasion to pass on the republican side of the House the other day, I discovered that the faces of several gantlemen were so illumined with the glow of anticipated dissolution, that around their heads were gently-curling nimbi, reminding one of those old paintings in which the heads of Saints, including Judas of course, are cinctured with a foggy halo. Musing on the approaching days, when all this body throng will have deserted the Capitol, and the Middle-aged Man alone, decemed to the estimal rigilance which knows "no North, no South, no East, no West," and compelled to remain at his post alike in wintry storms and blazing heats, will stand in the wast chamber, and mourn for the faces of the chivalric men and fair women gone to cool retreats, I was compelled to let my muse sing the following:

LAMENT OF THE LONELY ONE.

The Hall so noisy half the year, the speedy close of the ression—the adjour

The Hall so noisy half the year,
Will soon be sadly silent now; No more the anxious Speaker's ear, Shall strive to pierce the deaf ning row.

And where the lithe-limbed page is seen,
The Sergeant's Jove-bird spreads his sign,
And where the long-eared penmen lean,
By painful strain to eateh each line;

And where the Barber's busy hand, (1.)
Give's wisdom's poll a freshened grace,
And where the Rulers of the land, Find in the depths below a place, A place where fainting members look,

Mid steaming steaks, new strength t' evoke Or where, behind the postal nook, Grave Senators may slyly smoke;—(2.) And where the rustle Sovereigns stand, In wond ring awe, a crowded throng,— And where a blooming, blushing band, The fair, each Buncombe speech prolong;

And where "THE MAN" now sits and sings. And jostling members spoil his song; Soon, ah! too soon, o'er all these things Shall Palsy, still, and drear and long,

Her breathless, sombre sway assert ; And none but ghostly pages run,— And none but spectral beauties flirt, And e'en the Kansas war be done!!

Lo! on my soul the sound of brooks,—
Of bright brooks—fresh and gemnied with green
All rushing wild through forest nooks,
And glistening with their crystal sheen—

Come, fraught with wooings from the shade; Whispering of joy on mountain height, And resting peace in rural glade, Where bending tree-tops sing delight.

Ah! not for "us" the green retreat, The wooing vale -- the purling rill, -Who linger here mid dust and heat, To muse on mortal good and ill.

"Ye gentlemen who take your case," Within secluded delis at home, Or cooler grot where dash the seas, Oh, bear our Musings where ye roam (3.)

The following notes may explain some occult refer which the rhyme has obscured the reason. (1.) Alludes a recent provision to secure members from being shaved by outside barbarians. (2.)Most potent, grave, and reverend Seigniors ricle et sopis. (3.)This will please our publisher, in whose prosaic soul it will be echoed by "Before you leave, pray take, and pay for the Union."
All of which is respectfully admitted by the
MIDDLE-AGED MAN.

A YOUNG ROMULUS IN INDIA.

From Steman's "Onde."]

There is now at Sultanpoor a boy who was found alive in a wolf's den, near Chandour, about ten miles from sultanpoor, about two years and a half ago. A trooper, sent by the native governor of the district of Chandour to demand payment of some revenue, was passing along the bank of the river near Chandour about noon, when he saw a large female wolf leave her den, followed by three whelps and a little boy. The boy went on allfours, and seemed to be on the best possible terms with the old dam and the three whelps, and the mother seemed to guard all four with equal care. They all went down to the river and drank without perceiving the trooper, who sat upon his horse watching them. As soon as they were about to turn back, the trooper pushed on to cut off and secure the boy; but he ran as fast as the whelps could, and kept up with the old one. The ground was uneven, and the trooper is home could not overtake them. They all entered the den, and the trooper assembled some people from Chandour, with pick-axes, and tug into the den. When they had dug in about six or eight feet, the old wolf bolted with her three whelps. them. They all entered the den, and the trooper assembled some people from Chandour, with pick-axes, and dug into the den. When they had dug in about six or eight feet, the old wolf bolted with her three whelps and the boy. The trooper mounted and pursued, followed by the flectost young men of the party; and, as the ground over which shey had to fly was more even, he headed them; and turned the whelps and boy back upon the men on foot, who secured the boy, and let the old dam and her three cubs go on their way. They took the boy to the village, but had to the bim, for he was very resilve, and struggled hard to gash into every hole or den they came near. They tried to make him speak, but could get nothing from him out an angry growl or snarl. He was kept for several days at the village, and a large crowd assembled every day to see him. When a grown-up person came near aim, he became alarmed, and tried to steal away; but when a child came near him, he rushed at him, with a deree snarl like that of a dog, and tried to bite it. When any cooked meat was put before him, he rejected if in lisgust; but when any save meet was offered, he seized it with avidity, put it on the ground under his paws like a dog, and ste it with avidity, and it on the ground under his paws like a dog, and ste it with avidity, but it on the ground under his paws like a dog, and ste it with avidity, but it on the ground under his paws like a dog, and ste it with avidity, but it on the ground under his paws like a dog, and ste it with avident pleasure. He would not let any one come near him while he was cating, but he made no objection to a dog coming and sharing his food with him. The trooper remained with him four or five days, and then returned to the governor, leaving the boy in charge of the Rajah of Hasunpoor. He related all that he had seen, and the boy was soon after sent to the Kingha. The seconds of the ground him over to the charge of his servants, who take great care of him, but cannor, can have been been such as a little to piece,

The boy did not seem to care in the least for the death of the dog. The parents recognized the boy when he was first found, Captain Nicholets believes; but when they found him to be so started and least the they have now left least the test him to subsist upon charley. They have now left least post and the age of the boy when carded of, capacit be accertained; but he was to all appearance abent nice or ten years of age when found, and he lived about these years afterwards. He used sizes when he wanted anything, and very few of them, except when hungry, and he then pointed to his mouth. When his food was placed at some distance from him, he would run to it on all fours, like any four-footed animal; but at other times he would walk upright occasionally. He shunned human beings of all kithe, and would nove willingly remain near one. To cold, heat, and rain he appeared to be indifferent; and he seemed to care for noming for cating. He was very quiet, and required no kind of restraint site being brought to Captain Nicholists. He had lived win Captain Nicholists are winted win Captain Nicholists servants about two years, and was never heard to speak till within a few minutes of his death, when he put his hadde to his head, and said "it ached," and asked for water; he drank it, and died.

THE DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

his haids to his head, and said "it ached," and asked for water; he drank it, and died.

THE DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS

[Ston the Lendon Russ, May 18.]

We regret to announce the death of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans, whe expired yesterday morning, sheetly after the o'clock, at her residence at Richmend, to the inexpressible grief of her sons, the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartes; and the other members of the exiled Royal family of France.

The demiss of her Reyal Highness is a deep affliction to the ex-Queen Amelie, whose only consolation under the mostaful circussianaces is the paraside of the Duke of Nasmous; the Duke said Pachese of Aumake, and Princes and Princess Joinville, who, with their families, are living at Twickenham and Claremont. The lamentable event was quite unexpected. The Duchess only a fortuight, since diead at the Marquis of Lendonue's, and was apparently in excellent health and spirits.

The decased Duchees, Helene Louise Elizabeth d'Orleans, was youngest daughter of Frederick Louis, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, by his second marriage with the Princes Caroline, daughter of Charles Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, by his second marriage with the Princes Caroline, daughter of Charles Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, by his second marriage with the Princes Caroline, daughter of Charles Grand Duke of Princes Caroline, daughter of Charles Grand Duke of Princes Caroline, daughter of Charles Grand Duke of High-nees was burn on the 24th of January, 1814, and counce quently was 44 years of age. The Princess was brought up in the Priocestant falth, and it is said, from he plous and unextentations occurse of her early life, that she reluctantly embraced the prilliant propaget of his runion with the Prince Royal of France, the Duck of Orleans, at the period of the negotiation of the marriage, the hope and pride of the French propage.

Even-semid the heat of our own political disputes the announcement of the suddeny davided has a part According to al

The editor of the Horticulturalist, who has been trav-The editor of the Horticulturalist, who has been travelling in Cuba, has sent home several interesting letters to his journal. In one he furnishes particulars about clears not generally possessed by consumers of "choice Havanas" in this direction. He says that the numerous small manufacturers sell their article at a low figure to the great dealers, like Partigas or the Cabanas's houses, who subject them to a rigid picking; the best looking on the outside, and which may have cost, in the unpicked state, ten dollars por thousand, are number one, ard will be charged to the unthinking American customer, who looks only to the external appearance, at fifty dollars; the second at twenty or thirty, and the cuilling will find a market at about the original price; so that one man smokes, at six, or seven cents, the same tobacce exactly that better informed and more economical people get for one cent.

smokes, at six, or seven cents, the same tobacco exactly that better informed and more economical people get for one cent.

The reputation of the (nominal) maker has much to do with the price, and this reputation, as in a thousand instances in all countries, is kept up by outside appearances. When a particular brand, size, and shape have become popular in any country, strong afforts are made to keep up this appearance, and a stimulated article has to be reserted to the moment the domand exceeds the supply, which is always limited. Then come the various methods of deception: the wrapper must be exact in color, and it is dyed; the shape must be the same, and the maker, skilled in this particular form, must have a higher price, or he will go ever to a rival house.

Instances of this kind of difficulties are constantly related, and an employer has frequently to advance large sums to his best workmen to keep them in good humor; when this quality falls them, the rival will pay all they owe to get them into his workshop, the best makers being always in demand, and earning from two to six dollars a day, according to their skill.

The leaf requires to be in a particular stage of moisture to work to advantage, and you may see, as the evening hour of closing the factory comes on, the master mind is dropping or sprinkling his leaves, and laying them out all over the rooms, in various proportions, according to ascertained necessity. And here another process is reserted to; this is of course the moment for dying the wrapper; but it is also the opportunity embraced to flavor what is to constitute the interior; a popular brand must be kept as nearly as possible of one taste, as in wine; it is easy to deceive in this particular, and the filling is immersed in a solution of other tobaccoes, made to resemble, as hearly as possible, the flavor required. Thus, a good-tasted crop will flavor a whole invoice of cigars very probably manufactured from Virginia, or tobacco imported from some other island.

NEW FACTS IN SHAKSPEARE'S LIFE.

NEW FACTS IN SHAKSPEARE'S LIFE.

Mr. Collier's Life of Shakspeare is founded on the Mamoir published by him in 1844—indeed, it is that very memoir, with a few added facts and paragraphs, bringing down and embodying our knowledge of the facts of the poet's biography as made good to the present hour. The new facts added to Mr. Collier's Life are these: That there was a Richard Shakspeare, of Rowington, living in 1691, who had sone respectively called John, Roger, Thomas and William—that some years before the Poet's birth the town of Strafferd was distracted by religious contentions, in which the Lucy family and the burgesses of the town took opposite sides, the Lucys being references, the townsmen for the most part Calbolios, as fact borewed, with due acknowledgment, from the Athenaum—that the play of Henry the Fourth portormed on the see of the Essex rising was not Shakspeare of play, but an older drams of the same name—that, for some reason or other, Shakspeare shatsined from writing any elegy or constitutions on the death of Queen Ellasbeth (a circumstance to which the Athenaum lately draw stemtion as a point in the paet's higgmaphy hitherto overlooked—that Ben. Jonson was discreditably concerned in the Gunpowder plot (a fact borrowed, together with Jonson's mysterious letter to Cecil, from the Athenaum)—that John Marston, the dramatist, was also comnected with the plotibut this, as we shall show by and by, is a mistake—and that Shakspeare was enrolled in the Warwickthire militia bands, ralsed to represe the expected rising in the midland shires.—Athenaum.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS

S. C. Herring & Oc.'s Patent Champton Section of the Committee of the Comm

Bankers,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK, SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, mercantle credits, for use in Europe, China, &c. May 28—6mo*

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Completely Preserved to the Greatest Age

A ND who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored; or troubled with dandruff and liching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scruduls, scald head, or ofter cruptions, but would be cared; or with sick head ache, (neuralgia,) but would be cared; or with sick head ache, (neuralgia,) but would be cared. It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin, Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular said the following:

ANN ARROR, Nov. 5, 1856.

Dank Rix: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but, having been so often cheested by quackery and quack nontrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-frumpted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence county some monthissince, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—drast, by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beaufful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon, and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the had and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative, with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepitotism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed; and I can, and do mest, cordially and confidentially, recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons whe would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and grastefully yours,

Carlyle, (ill.,) June 28, 1852.

I have used, Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative is has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

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O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire Raling Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good druggists.

Feb. 17—pod&Wpcow3mos.

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juniper berry, and some of the most valuable restoratives of the Vegetable kingdom, rendering it, in the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest and safest atimulant or disretle drink in use.

It is a delicious tenie, of a soft and delicate flavor, differing ontirely
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Though not intended as a medicine, it is recommended by physicians
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Oslic, Cholora, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Discasse of the Urinary Organe, the Kidneys and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., whilst the
weaker sex will find by its adoption a sure relief from those distressing annoyances which frequently attend their delicate organization.

Dr. Valentine Most, of New York, the highest medical authority,
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to any other, but the best article of the kind he has over seen."

It is poculiarly adapted to settlers in the southern and western
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For and in quarta at seventy-five cents, and putst thirty-eight cents,
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Mar 14—1y

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Cole, Summer, a. Co., La Crosse, Wise, I door to the Bunking House of
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Feb 17—6m

GEO. FARNAM.

GEO. FARNAM.

GEO. FARNAM.

GEO. FARNAM.

He refers to the following gentlemen: Hon. C. C. Washburne, M. C.,
Minoral Point, Wis. Gov. Alex. W. Randal, Madison, Wis.; Leut. Gov.

Minoral Point, Wis. Gov. Alex. W. Randal, Madison, Wis.; Leut. Gov.

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Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets.

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DROPOSALS FOR WOOD AND COAL.

QUARTERMANTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. CORPS, Washington, May 10, 1859 Washington, May 10, 1888.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1838, for supplying such quantities of wood and coal as may be required for the Marines stationed at Washington, D. C., from 1st July, 1858, to 30th June, 1859. The coal to be best authractic white sah, broken and screened, and free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 lbs. to the ten. The wood to be best eak sapiling, and both the wood and coal to be delivered on the requisition of the Commanding Marine Officer, and piled and measured at such points within the walks of the Marine Burracks as may be designated by him, free of expense to the United States, and subject to his approval.

Bidders will accompany their proposals with the names of two sureties known to this office, or, if unknown, will be certified by some officer of the government.

D. J. SUTHERLAND,

Quartermaster U. S. M. Corps.

[inclusiver.]

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sasketed by a corps of compa ent and experienced teachers in every
department of learning.

Members of Congress and others whose duties call them to Washington may place their daughters or wards here under their own superviden, as main have been accustomed to do—the graduates of this
seminary representing nearly every Sate in the Union.

For particulars address

M. J. HARROYER,
Principal of the Georgetown Fennale Seminary,
Sep 12—soil

DURE SODA WATER.-SYLVESTER'S SODA FORNAMS, correst of 6th and 8 streets, from which the pure sughts of the genuine Carbonated Soda Water, drawn from sto-mainame, (toy cold.) may be quantied in copious deliciousness, are no active operation. Hinstrating, by a daily-increasing patronage, the appreciation of its superior medicinal properties, and its most precable and palatable qualities, to the langual, common, butful can not said gas, generated in copper foundates, (yelps) and a wine and gas, generated in copper foundates, (yelps) and and

May 1—2043m

PHILP'S SUNDAY LIST OF NEW BOOKS.—Urbells a Rale of Country Tife. By Miss Sewell; 2 vois; \$1 50. The Suppoy Sevent, in Cusmes and its Commonquence. By Menry Messi; 56 conts.

Buchanan's Christian Researches in India, 75 cents.

Buchana's Christian Researches in India, 75 cents.

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Buchanananan's Christian Researches in India, 75 cents.

Buchananananan's Christian Researches in India,

STATIONERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 24, 1858

SEPARATE SEALSE PERFORMANT will be received at the office of the best-tary of the Mary and Schools, p. m., of Westnesday, the cutted by the Navy Pepartment and the severed Bureaus for the year, poissonsming the list of July, 1888, and essing on the 20th June, 1898.

All the articles furnished must be of able best quality, eleivered without delay when ordered, and to the satisfaction of the head of the office for whitch they are required.

If the control of the control of the satisfaction of the head of the office for whitch they are required.

John State of the control of the control

BRILLIANT SCHEMES FOR JUNE, 1858.—
be drawn under the superintendence of commissioners appointed by

237,500.—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 121, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Satur-day, JUNE 5, 1858.

75 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.—Juca science. 79 No. 1.04ery - 12 Frawn | Santa-Santa |
1 prize of \$37,500 | 1 prize of |
1 do 15,000 | 1 do |
1 do 7,600 | 1 do |
1 do 5,000 | 50 prizes of |
1 do 4,500 | 50 to |
1 do 4,000 | 111 do | \$140 70 . 35

\$40,000 :—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, leas 127, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturay, JUNE 12, 1858.
78 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.—STENDED SCHEME.

 1 grand prize of
 \$40,000
 10 prizes of
 \$4,000

 1 do
 15,000
 10 do
 3,000

 1 do
 8,000
 196 do
 500

 1 da
 5,090
 26 kc., &c., &c.
 kc., &c.
 \$37,008 :- Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, lass 133, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Satur-

Class 133, for 1858. 7 day, JUNE 19, 1858. JUNE 19, 1858.

75 No. Lottery — 12 drawn ballots. — BRILLIANT SCHEME.

lendid prize of ... \$37,008 | 2 prizes of ... \$3,250
do prizes of ... 12,500 | 50 do ... 1,000
do do 7,500 | 50 do ... 500
do do 5,000 | 111 do ... 250
&c. &c. &c. &c.
 I
 do
 do
 5,000
 111
 do
 250

 &c.
 Acc.
 Acc.
 Acc.
 Acc.

 Tickets \$10.—balves \$5.—quarters \$2.50.
 50.
 S140
 S140

 Do
 do
 25 half
 do
 76

 Do
 do
 25 quarter
 35

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in a shove splendid interior will receive the most prainpt attention, a an account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over all who order from me.

UNITED STATES IRON STEAMER WATER
United States navy-yard, Washington, at 12 o'clock, m., the hull of the iron steamer Water Witch. The vessel was built at the Washington yard in 1844. He length on deck is 130 rest of inches, boid 10 feet, stid tile draught of water as size now floats is 3 feet 3 inches. There are some bruss valves and a cast-iron wind-lass attached to the hull; also, a part of the engine frame of wood, and other timber work laste. It is estimated the weight of the Iron to from 70 to 50 tons.

The purchaser will be allowed the use of the marine railway in the yard to haul her up, but the labor will be at his expense, and he will be permitted to keep her on a reasonable time to clean her bottom, if necessary.

The vessel can be examined at any time, and the sale will be subject to the railfication of the department.

WM. FLINN.

The terms are cash.

April 27—law4w

TOUTAW MOUNE DATERMORE The ELTEAME

EUTAW HOUSE, BALTIMORE.—The EUTAW HOUSE having been thoroughly renewed, altered, and elegantly refurnished, possessing all the modern improvements of
steam, gas, baths, billiard saloon, etc., is now ready is accommentate
the public in a style unsurpassed by any first-class botel in the coun-

modatons.

The sumptioners and excellence of its table, the superiority of its winds and liquors and general appointments shall continue of the highest grade.

It is courterly situated, for either business or pleasure travellers, is a most elevated and hestitiful location, at the corner of Baltimere and Entaw streets, a few equares from the Baltimere and Oble and Washington railroad stations.

Caches and porters attend upon all the trains and steamers for the conveyance of gueste and their baggage.

No pains will be spared to make the KUTAW the elegant and comprehable notion of its guests.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing such stationers as may be required by this department during the flecal year ending June 30 1859, will be received quift 12 o'clock, m., on Wetnesday, the loop June next. Three unaccompanied by satisfactory institutuates of shifty to fulfit the contract will not be considered, and outtracts will may be awarded to established manufacturers of or dealers in the

ity to fulfil the contract will not be constarred, and contracts will only be awarded to established manufacturers of or dealers in the activities.

All articles required, must be of the beat quality of their kind, and not inferior to the samples which will be exhibited at the department. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm pasking it, and must specify but one price for each and every article of the schedule or of the class but for.

The articles when furnished must correspond with the samples, as any of them, if dealer, and then occars be inferior in quality to the ample, and they must be adverged without delay when ordered, and must be antifactory to the hand of the office or which they are required, and a failure set to simply with this stipulation will be desired as a subject of the contract.

Articles not manued in the schedule are to be furnished at the spine of the desartment at the lowiest market prices, and the right is reserved of ordering a greater or less quantity of each article contracts for, as the public services may require.

Bonda, with approved security, must be given by the person of firm obtaining the contract, and in the event of the ordered to the form of the contractor to furnish any article or article samed in the contract on the order of the department, or any of its bureau, the same may be purchased in open market, and the difference in prepaid therefor and the contract price shall be charged to the one tractor, and deducted in the settlement of his account for the quarter during which such refusel or neglect may occur.

The subjoined schedule or neglect may occur.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can now be done, the amount, quality, and description of each of the articles likely to be required.

[Blanks will be furnished at the Secretary's office to all persons desiring to bid.]

CLASS 1.—Paper.

30 reams folio, post, heavy, satin or plain finished, ruled and trimmed, per ream

10 reams tobo post, light, piain, unruled, for official seal, per ream

397 reams cap, white or blue, ruled wide, median or close, and trimmed, per ream

50 reams cap, white or blue, ruled wide, extra superfine, per ream

40 roams consular cap, white or blue, trimmed and ruled, per ream CLASS 1 .- Paper.

2.

50 reams cap, while or blue, rules whose, barra superfine, per ream
5. 40 reams consular cap, white or blue, trimmed and
ruled, per ream
6. 10 reams consular cap, white or blue, trimmed and
ruled, per ream
7. 10 reams tegal cap, white or blue, trimmed and ruled,
per reams
8. 690 reams quarto post, white or blue, ruled various
widths, per ream
9. 80 reams quarto post, white or blue, ruled various
widths, per ream
10. 25 reams white veilum neet paper, highly glazed, hard
calendered, inted and gils, per ream
11. 15 reams fact acp, white or blue, nruled, per ream
12. 10 reams buff note paper, lined, per ream
13. 14 reams flat cap, white or blue, nruled, per ream
14. 75 reams envelope, yellow or buff, royal, per ream
15. 170 reams ingo brown envelope, per ream
16. 35 reams pink blotting, per ream
17. 40 doesn sheets patent blotting, per doesn sheets
18. 12 sheets drawing paper, antiquarian, per sheet
19. 12 sheets drawing paper, double olophani, per sheet
20. 25 sheets drawing paper, double olophani, per sheet
21. 75 diects drawing paper, elephani, per sheet
22. 200 shoets tracking paper, receptani, per sheet
23. 3100 bluders' boards of yo 10% unches, per C.
CLASS NO. 2.—Rucelopse.
1. 400,000 adhesive envelopes, white, yellow, or buff, heavy,
814 to 9 by 355 to 4 inches, per M
2. 6,000 adhesive envelopes, white or yellow, heavy, letter,
6 by 35; to 9 by 35; to 4 inches, per M
3. 36,000 adhesive envelopes, and, per M
4. 5,000 adhesive envelopes, and, per M
5. 6,000 adhesive anvelopes, note, per M
6. 8,000 adhesive anvelopes, note, p

CLASS No. D .- Pens.

CLASS No. 3.—Forc.

100 dozen carde Perry's pens, and of other manufactor rers, associed, per dozen cards

1,000 gross Perry's, Gillioti's, or other good metallic pens, per gross

6,000 quills, No 30, per M

12 dozen gold pens, silver cases, and pencils, best quality, per dozen

10 dozen gold pens, without cases, best quality, per dozen

100 gross Frati's or Arnold's anti-corrosive pens, per dozen.

14 dozen lvory ever-pointed pencile, large or smal with leads, per dozen 42 dozen Faber's, or other good, No. 1 to 4, or grad-ated, per dozen 25 cases Faber's, &c., polygrades, graduated, pe case 62 dozen Faber's, &c., red and bise penci dozen
44 gross leads, best quality, assorted, per gross

CLASS NO. 5.—Ink. Inketonds, Wafers, and War.

10 dozon Draper's large or small lukstands per
5 dozen oval glass inketands, per dozen
8 dozen cartiron double or single inketands
dozen

8 dozen cast. Fon Gunou or and dozen dozen and k. Noyee's ink, or Bryan & Wilco ink, quarts, per dozen as dozen Maymard & Noyee's ink, or Bryan & Wilco ink, pints, per dozen 25 dozen copying ink, quarts, per dozen 5 dozen best Freuch or seriable ink, oz., per dozen 100 M zeal wafers, best quality, rot, No. 2, for of zeal, per M 100 pounds best red wafers, common size, per pous 200 pounds best red wafers, common size, per pous 200 pounds best extra super soariet saaling wax pound.

CLASS No. 6 .- Cutlery and Miscellaneous Art 25 dozen Rodgera' or other knives, four blad or pearl handle, per dozen
 15 dozen Rodgera' ivory handle erusers, per de
 10 dozen Rodgera' spring crasers, ivory had dozen.

10 dozen Hodgers' spring crusers, ivory haddes, p
dozen
6 dozen ivory wafer damps, per dozen
4 dozen office shears, oxtra, per dozen
9 dozen office schears, per dozen
100 dozen ellt taste, in hanks, per dozen
900 dozen ellt taste, in hanks, per dozen
100 dozen paper weights, assorted, per dozen
10 dozen paper weights, assorted, per dozen
10 pounds unprepared India rubber, per pound
10 quarts best black saind, per quart
10 pounds pounce, per pound
1 dozen best Chilosee India ink, per dozen
2 dozen amble bestile, per dozen
4 dozen deborne's or Newman's best water color
per dozen per dozen 300 pounds linen twine, per pound 12 dozen mahogany rulers, round or flat, 30

long, per dozen
6 dozen lignumvitæ rulers, round or flat, 30 inches
long; per dozen
20 pounds best quality sponge, per pound
40 pounds gum arable, per pound
10 dozen mucilage, large size glass jars, with brush and
metel ic tops, per dozen
10 dozen mucilage in eardien or glass jars, without
brush or tops, per dozen
120 dozen pen hoblers, assorted, per dozen
6 dozen sand boxes, per dozen
12 dozen strong 9-inch ivory folders, per dozen
12 dozen strong 9-inch ivory folders, per dozen. 24.

[Form of quaranty.]

ha proper facilities, and able to fulfil a contract for a ling stationery for the Department of the Interior during the year May 28—wt30thJune [Intel&Star.]

United States Patent Office,

ON the petition of Erastus E. Cole, of Somera ville, Masaachusotts, praying for the extension of a paise granted to him on the 14th of September, 1844, for an improvement or unactines for cutting of piles under water, '0 or savety spars from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 14th day of the content of the pair water than the paid water than the content of the 14th day of the paid water than the paid w

the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 14th day of September, 1858—

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 16th of August next, at 12 o'clock, ma, and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file is the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twelty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing most be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 2d of August depositions, and other papers relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office on or before the inorming of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Union, Washington, D. C., and Post, Beston, Massachusetts, once a week for three weeks—the first of said publications to be at least sixty days before the 16th of August, the day of hearing.

Commissioner of Palcots.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send the bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice. May 18—law@w

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WARRINGTON, May 13, 1858

ON THE PETITION of J. V. A. Wemple and G. Westinghouse, the former of Chisago, Illinote, and the latter of Schusectally, New York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to them on the 13th of July, 1844, for an improvement in "machines for ibreshing and cleaning grain," for seven years from the expiration of sale patent, which takes place on the 13th day of July, 1854.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Mosday, the 12th of July next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and above cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Offices their objections, specially sectorist in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing, all testimony filed by either party to be uned at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in second ance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

ance with the raise of the office, which will be threshold.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 2d of July depositions, and other papers relied upon as testimony, must be shed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within tive days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice he published in the Union, Washing ton, B. C., and National Union, Chicogo, Illuois, once a week for three successives weeks—the first of said publications to be at least sixty days before the 12th of July next, the day of hearing.

Ooministioner of Patents.

JOHN CARBOLL, Proprietor.

92 90 bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice.

May 14—law3w